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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/266,675	03/11/1999	RANDY S. KIMMERLY	777.278US1	6126

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EXAMINER
LY, ANH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2172	

DATE MAILED: 03/01/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/266,675	KIMMERLY, RANDY S.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Anh Ly	2172	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *18 December 2001* .

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-24* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-24* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other:

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-24 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Specification

2. The line 6 of the first paragraph of page 2 and page 24 of the applicant's amendment: --These methods final all classes with a given name-- should be read as "These methods find all classes with a given name."

Appropriate correction is required.

3. Claims 1-24 are pending in this application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-2 and 10-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent No 5,573,574 issued to Elko et al. (hereinafter Elko).

With respect to claim 1, Elko discloses generating a cache of information relating to the classes in the class path (col. 8, lines 20-67, col. 17, lines 54-67 and col. 18, lines 1-28); requesting a search of the class path (col. 26, lines 59-67, col. 27, lines 1-2 and col. 35, lines 26-37); and searching the cache to satisfy the requested search (col. 42, lines 22-28 and col. 43, lines 31-50).

Elko does not clearly teach "the classes in the class path and search class path." But, however, Elko teaches the SES-cache directory (shared cached directory) (col. 17, lines 60-67) and searching directory using the hash table (col. 26, lines 59-67). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the teachings of Elko such as SES-cache directory and the searching directory so as to obtain a method of locating classes in a class path for looking-up the classes of the working project in the development software environment.

Claim 2 is essentially the same as claim 1 except that it is directed to a computer readable medium rather than a method (col. 8, lines 20-67, col. 17, lines 54-67 and col. 18, lines 1-28; col. 26, lines 59-67, col. 27, lines 1-2 and col. 35, lines 26-37; col. 42, lines 22-28 and col. 43, lines 31-50), and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 1 hereinabove.

With respect to claim 10, Elko discloses parsing the class path into names of elements (col. 14, lines 28-40); determining which elements are viable for caching (abstract, col. 16, lines 60-67 and col. 17, lines 1-8); and initiating creation of caches for

those elements which are viable (col. 18, lines 1-10, col. 29, lines 20-67 and col. 21, lines 1-43).

Elko does not clearly teach "the class path into names of elements." But, however, Elko teaches the SES-cache directory (shared cached directory) and SES registered names (col. 14, lines 35-40 and col. 17, lines 60-67). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the teachings of Elko such as SES-cache directory and the registered name of the elements in the directory so as to obtain a method of locating classes in a class path for looking-up the classes of the working project in the development software environment.

With respect to claim 11, Elko discloses wherein the viability of an element for caching is dependent on the ease of tracking which elements have had changes in them (col. 8, lines 20-46 and col. 52, lines 1-12).

With respect to claim 12, Elko discloses wherein the viability of an element for caching is determined based on it being a predetermined type (col. 5, lines 44-60 and col. 27, lines 29-50).

With respect to claim 13, Elko discloses further comprising checking a registry to see if the element already has a cache associated with it (col. 14, lines 50-67).

With respect to claim 14, Elko discloses further comprising determining if an existing cache is up to date (col. 10, lines 50-67).

6. Claims 3-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent No 5,573,574 issued to Elko et al. (hereinafter Elko) in view of US Patent No. 6,230,184 issued to White et al. (hereinafter White).

With respect to claims 3-4, Elko discloses a method of locating classes as discussed in claim 1.

Elko does not explicitly indicate, "wherein the class path comprises multiple Elements, each element having multiple classes stored therein; wherein at least one of the elements comprises a ZIP file."

However, White discloses the multiple instances of the same class can be created from an object class (col. 8, lines 45-67 and col. 9, lines 1-15), and ZIP files (col. 4, lines 60-67 and col. 9, lines 45-59).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the teachings of Elko with the teachings of White so as to obtain a method of locating classes in a class path for looking-up the classes of the working project in the development software under Java classes and optimizing the files by collecting of data files packages together into a single file (White – col. 7, lines 5-25) in the locating classes in the directory environment.

7. Claims 5-9 and 15-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent No. 6,230,184 issued to White et al. (hereinafter White) in view of US Patent No 5,573,574 issued to Elko et al. (hereinafter Elko).

With respect to claim 5, White discloses the multi element class path (col. 8, lines 45-67 and col. 9, lines 1-15).

White does not explicitly indicate, "generating a search request; and independently satisfying the request in association with each element in the class path, wherein at least one of the elements has a cache of information sufficient to satisfy the request for that element."

However, Elko discloses generating a search request (col. 43, lines 30-50); and independently satisfying the request in association with each element in the class path, wherein at least one of the elements has a cache of information sufficient to satisfy the request for that element (col. 8, lines 20-67, col. 17, lines 54-67 and col. 18, lines 1-28; col. 43, lines 30-50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the teachings of White with the teachings of Elko so as to obtain a method of locating classes in a multi element class path for looking-up the classes of the working project in the development software under Java classes and optimizing the files by collecting of data files packages together into a single file (White – col. 7, lines 5-25) in the locating classes in the directory environment.

Claim 6 is essentially the same as claim 5 except that it is directed to a computer readable medium rather than a method ('184 of col. 8, lines 45-67 and col. 9, lines 1-15; '574 of col. 8, lines 20-67, col. 17, lines 54-67 and col. 18, lines 1-28; col. 26, lines 59-

67, col. 27, lines 1-2 and col. 35, lines 26-37; col. 42, lines 22-28 and col. 43, lines 31-50), and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 5 hereinabove.

With respect to claims 7-9, White discloses wherein at least one of the elements comprises a ZIP file (col. 4, lines 60-67 and col. 9, lines 45-59); wherein the classes comprise Java classes (col. 2, lines 57-67 and col. 3, lines 1-30); wherein at least one of the elements comprises a Java Package Manager (col. 5, lines 12-67).

With respect to claim 15, White discloses the means for receiving requests to search a multi element class path (col. 8, lines 45-67 and col. 9, lines 1-15) and a wrapper associated with each element (col. 9, lines 45-59).

White does not explicitly indicate, "means for transferring such requests to invoke element specific search methods."

However, Elko discloses a search request (col. 43, lines 30-50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the teachings of White with the teachings of Elko so as to obtain a method of locating classes in a multi element class path for looking-up the classes of the working project in the development software under Java classes and optimizing the files by collecting of data files packages together into a single file (White – col. 7, lines 5-25) in the locating classes in the directory environment.

With respect to claim 16, White discloses a class path manager as discussed in claim 15.

White does not explicitly indicate, "wherein at least one such element specific search method comprises searching a cache associated with such element."

However, Elko discloses searching the cache (col. 43, lines 31-50 and col. 42, lines 22-28).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the teachings of White with the teachings of Elko so as to obtain a method of locating classes in a multi element class path for looking-up the classes of the working project in the development software under Java classes and optimizing the files by collecting of data files packages together into a single file (White – col. 7, lines 5-25) in the locating classes in the directory environment.

With respect to claim 17, White discloses the multi element class path into names of element such as multiple instances of the same class are from an object class (col. 8, lines 45-67 and col. 9, lines 1-15) and means for creating indirection wrappers for each element to map class searches to each element for independent handling (col. 9, lines 45-59).

White does not explicitly indicate, "means for parsing the multi element class path into names of elements; means for determining whether each element is a viable cache candidate; means for creating a cache for such viable candidates."

However, Elko discloses parsing the class path into names of elements (col. 14, lines 28-40); determining which elements are viable for caching (abstract, col. 16, lines

60-67 and col. 17, lines 1-8); creation of caches for those elements which are viable (col. 18, lines 1-10, col. 29, lines 20-67 and col. 21, lines 1-43).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the teachings of White with the teachings of Elko so as to have a class path manager for multi element class path for looking-up the classes of the working project in the development software under Java classes and optimizing the files by collecting of data files packages together into a single file (White – col. 7, lines 5-25) in the locating classes in the directory environment.

With respect to claim 18, White discloses the class path manager as discussed in claim 17.

White does not explicitly indicate, "wherein the cache for each viable candidate comprises a name of the class."

However, Elko discloses cache for each element having a name on it (abstract, col. 14, lines 28-40 and col. 18, lines 10-28).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the teachings of White with the teachings of Elko so as to have a class path manager for multi element class path for looking-up the classes of the working project in the development software under Java classes and optimizing the files by collecting of data files packages together into a single file (White – col. 7, lines 5-25) in the locating classes in the directory environment.

With respect to claim 19, White discloses wherein the elements are selected from the group consisting of directories (col. 5, lines 29-43, col. 11, lines 20-35 and col. 13,

lines 57-65), ZIP files (col. 4, lines 59-67 and col. 9, lines 45-59) and Java Package Manager (col. 5, lines 12-67).

With respect to claims 20-21, White discloses the class path manager as discussed in claim 17.

White does not explicitly indicate, " wherein the directories are not cached; wherein the viability of an element for caching is dependent on the ease of tracking which elements have had changes in them."

However, Elko discloses directories are not cached via a command called RAR (col. 9, lines 50-56); ache for each element having a name on it (abstract, col. 14, lines 28-40 and col. 18, lines 10-28); and the ease of tracking which elements have had changes in them (col. 8, lines 20-46 and col. 52, lines 1-12).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the teachings of White with the teachings of Elko so as to have a class path manager for multi element class path for looking-up the classes of the working project in the development software under Java classes and optimizing the files by collecting of data files packages together into a single file (White – col. 7, lines 5-25) in the locating classes in the directory environment.

With respect to claim 22, White discloses the multi element class path into names of element such as multiple instances of the same class are from an object class (col. 8, lines 45-67 and col. 9, lines 1-15) and a wrapper for such cache viable element that receives such requests from the class path manager (col. 9, lines 45-59).

White does not explicitly indicate, "a class path manager that receives requests for identification or enumeration of classes in the class path; a cache for a cache viable element of the class path; and that provides a transparent level of indirection to services that are specific to such cache viable element."

However, Elko discloses the directory identification (col. 9, lines 1-10); cache for directory (col. 8, lines 20-67, col. 17, lines 54-67 and col. 18, lines 1-28); creation of caches for those elements which are viable (col. 18, lines 1-10, col. 29, lines 20-67 and col. 21, lines 1-43).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the teachings of White with the teachings of Elko so as to have a class path manager for multi element class path for looking-up the classes of the working project in the development software under Java classes and optimizing the files by collecting of data files packages together into a single file (White – col. 7, lines 5-25) in the locating classes in the directory environment.

Claim 23 is essentially the same as claim 5 except that it is directed to a computer readable medium rather than a method ('184 of col. 8, lines 45-67 and col. 9, lines 1-15; '574 of col. 43, lines 30-50; col. 8, lines 20-67, col. 17, lines 54-67 and col. 18, lines 1-28; col. 43, lines 30-50), and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 5 hereinabove.

With respect to claim 24, White discloses the computer readable medium as discussed in claim 23.

White does not explicitly indicate, "checking a date/time stamp on the element having the cache of information to determine if the cache is up to date."

However, Elko discloses the date of element in the cache (col. 10, lines 50-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the teachings of White with the teachings of Elko so as to have a class path manager for multi element class path for looking-up the classes of the working project in the development software under Java classes and optimizing the files by collecting of data files packages together into a single file (White – col. 7, lines 5-25) in the locating classes in the directory environment.

Contact Information

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Anh Ly whose telephone number is (703) 306-4527. The examiner can be reached on Monday - Friday from 8:00 AM to 4:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner are unsuccessful, see the examiner's supervisor, Kim Vu, can be reached on (703) 305-4393.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(703) 746-7238 (after Final Communication)

or:

(703) 746-7239 (for formal communications intended for entry)

or:

(703) 746-7240 (for informal or draft communications, or Customer Service Center, please label "PROPOSED" or "DRAFT")

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Fourth Floor (receptionist).

Inquiries of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

AL

KIM VU
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100

Feb. 16th, 2002.